FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The Second New Hampshire at Williamsburg. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

In your issue of May 1, I see that John Garver takes Matthew L. Kinskom to task for asserting that the 72d New York regiment opened the ball at Williamsburg. Mr. Garver is correct, as it was the 2d New Hampshire regiment that had that honor. This regiment was a part of the 1st brigade of Hooker's division, which To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: consisted of the 1st and 11th Mussachusetts, 2d New Hampshire and 26th Pennsylvania regiments.

On the Saturday night previous to the evacuation of Yorktown by the rebels, a detail from this brigade was on picket amid the forious cannonading so well described by Mr. Garver. The firing was kept up incessantly until about 4 o'clock, when the rebels blew up their magazine. The firing then ceased, and when day light came no one was to be seen on the robel works. In a few minutes two men were seen coming across the field, who stated that the enemy had fired their magazine and fled, and in less than half an hour a body of our troops were in possession of Yorktown. We were soon relieved and returned to camp, but had hardly caten our breakfast before we were ordered to prepare to march, and by noon we had made our way through Yorktown and were out on the road to Williamsburg. We marched until nearly midnight, when we turned aside into a little clearing and went into camp for the night. About 5 o'clock the next morning we started again, and after marching about two miles we came out of the woods, and the "humming birds" (as we called the rifle-balls) began to whistle past our ears, and the brigade was immediately drawn up in line of battle with the 2d New Hampshire and 11th Massa-Massachusetts and 26th Pennsylvania on the way. left. We had one company (B) that was armed with Sharp's rifles, and Gen. Grover, commanding the brigade, rode up and said: "I want that New Hampshire company with patent rifles; est knowledge of what our destination was to and three men were placed on guard at a house where are they?" So companies B and E were | be. After traveling for two days we stop- occupied by General Patrick as his headquardetached and deployed as skirmishers. An | ped close to a dense woods, and were ordered | ters. They put their horses in a stable and abatis of felled timber was in front of us for out of the cars and marched into the woods. As | went in the house to sleep, and during the several rols, through which our skirmishers | the train moved rapidly off, we supposed we | night our troops retreated across the river and advanced, driving the enemy's pickets before | had reached the comfortable quarters promised | took up the bridges, so that when our corporal them. We made our way through as best we us, but learned afterward that the cars were and his men waked up in the morning they could, and when we reached the edge of the wanted to transport troops. It was raining found they were the only troops in the town, slashing covered ourselves and awaited de- fast, and we huddled together like so many except some Johnnies who were coming in welopments. A broad plain lay before us, across sheep, the rebels forming a guard in a ring from the hills to see what had become of our which we could see the spires and buildings of around us. Presently some one started "Rally army. The corporal made all haste for the the city of Williamsburg. The enemy were | round the flag, boys," and, despite the rain and | bridge, and found it gone, but swam the river | posted behind a line of strong earthworks. Fort our famished condition, the boys sang heartily. and escaped just in time. Magruder, mounting several heavy guns, was This exasperated the rebel guard so much that directly in front of us. On either side were they said if we did not desist in five minutes, thirteen smaller redoubts reaching across the they would pour a volley into us. We sang peninsula. The plain in front was dotted with | until the time had nearly expired, when, thinkrifle-p ts, each occupied by a sharpshooter. For | ing "discretion the better part of valor," we | To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: three weary hours did our solitary brigade hold stopped. Here we remained until morning, this position with a wet, drizzling rain pouring when the train came back and we again start- Brigadier-General Joseph K. F. Mansfield, who tween the two ounce metal of our new Belgian down upon us, and wendering where the balance of the army was. The rebels supposed we reach our destination. From my position on tempted to give a few extracts from the history found before. The forces of Milroy fell back to grasp you by the hand in F. C. and were in force, and so waited for us to begin the top of the car, I had a fine view of our "good of the 1st, 10th and 29th Maine regiments, by attack; at length a Regular battery came quarters" as we neared them. I saw what ap- Major John M. Gould, concerning his appearrumbling past and went into position in front | peared to me to be a large open field with a | ance and death. of us. This was the signal for ail the rebel guns | high fence around it; no barracks, no tents, | to open fire, and the shot and shell flew so fast | but merely a dismal swamp. This was Ander- ber 16, 1862. The 10th Maine was in the 1st | the valley. Fremont, in the meantime, taking that the artillerymen left their guns and fled; sonville. But not long was I allowed to in- brigade (Crawford's) of the 1st division (Wilbut vers soon a volunteer artillery company | dulge my reverie. Wirz, or "the Dutch Cap- liams') in that corps. Major Gould says of came up and worked the guns so well that the | tain," as he was commonly called, gave his | him: guns of Fort Magrader were silenced. Soon after | orders to hurry those men from the top of the this the rebels, finding that we did not make | cars. "If you can't get them off any other an attack, came out with a strong force and | way," said he, "knock them off," which they marched across the field to attack us on the did, and many a poor fellow was struck with left; but, fortunately for us, the remainder of the butt of their guns. We were then counted our division had arrived and taken position on and put in squads of nineties; the gates were his dress and horse equipments were new and beautiful. Nor did he have either aid or orderly celsior Brigade was on our left, and the Jersey | with fixed bayonets, and we marched into our brigade on the extreme left, and the rebels were | promised comfortable quarters. We were imdriven back, and our brave boys on the left | mediately saluted with the cry, "Fresh fish;" held the ground until it was covered with their | the boys eagerly inquiring for news from the dead. Finally, however, no re-enforcements army. My heart sank within me. But, detercoming to their aid, they were forced to retire. | mining to make the best of the situation, I be-This made our position untenable, so we were gap to look around. I was told not to go too soon at them again, and so the battle raged, meant, I looked up, supposing I should see a days before this, but he found a way to our hearts To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: obliged to give way a short distance, but were | near the dead-line, and not knowing what this with one little division against the whole rebel line stretched in the air. What I did see was at once. He made us feel that he was our father with one little division against the whole rebel army, until about 4 p. m., when Gen. Pail Kearny came up with his men, wading through the mudk nee-deep. Our boys began to cheer and that direction. It is not necessary to tell of the stockade, leveling a gun at us, ready to fire should we venture any nearer in that direction. It is not necessary to tell of that direction and would care for us, and you remember we needed some one high in rank to care for us then. The Tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us, and you remember we needed some one high in rank to care for us then. The Tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us then. The tribune of May 1, Comrade and would care for us the tribune and would care for us then. the bands began to play, and when they went | the dreadful sufferings we endured in that | could have furnished us another general like him. in the rels were ready to skedaddle, which place, so much has already been written, and they soon did. About this time Gen. Hancock, none but those who experienced them can fully in advance of the main rebel line, and were about would have captured Jackson. I suppose it is couple of unoccupied redoubts, and when the of meal and a piece of bacon as large as the rebels attempted to flank and dislodge him his | first joint of the thumb; after a while a few men made a brilliant bayonet charge which ef- | beans were given us, with a little new molasses, fectually checked them. So that, with Kearny's probably to hasten the diarrhea-which all sufappearance on our part of the field, decided | fered with-to a fatal termination. I was never the day in our favor. The loss in our division able to assist in the tunneling, much to my was 308 killed, 902 wounded, 335 missing and regret. I remember that on the 4th of July, our division. The question often recurs, Why neling was going on. The next day he was who asked him to see the gray coats of the enemy, troops, anxious to be in the fray, were within save his life. The death rate was frightful; mystery, not only to me, but all, or nearly all, times almost before the breath had left their who took part in that affair.

A. R. WALKER, Serg't, Co. A. 2d New Hampshire Vols. EAST STRACUSE, N. Y.

One Soldier Who Didn't Drink or Smeke.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I read with interest Comrade Williams' sccount of the Andersonville sock quilt. I was not fortunate enough to secure any kind of quilt as a covering or shelter during my nine old now, although I was but seventeen then. chewers were the first to die in prison. GEORGE NOLAN,

LARNED, KAN. Co. C, 69th N. Y. V. One of Butler's Famous Retaliatory Orders.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you be so kind as to give us in your pext issue a statement as to what the official records show in regard to General Butler's famous retalistory order, which was duly exeprisoners taken by General Lee. I have never listened intently, but nothing sounded like my seen any statement published concerning the name. Oh! the agony, when I realized that I

Captain, Co. G, 127th U. S. C. T. BILLINGHAM, W. T. The following is the order in full: HEADQ'ES DEPT. VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA,

ARRY OF THE JAMES, IN THE PIELD, October 13, 1864. General Orders, No. 126. It being testified to the commanding general by a number of rangees and deserters from the enemy, that from one hundred to one hundred and fifty soldiers of the United States, captured in arms Bluff, have been taken from Libby prison and otherwheres, and placed to labor on the intrenchments of the enemy's lines in front of their troops, the communiting general on the 13th day of October, nonfied the Confederate Agent of Exchange, Bowert (build, of the outrage being perpetrated upon] his soldiers and informed him that unless the practice was stopped, retablished in kind would be adopted by the Government of the United States.

Reing assured by General Ewell, commanding Confederate forces on the north side of the James, hat an answer to this communication, if say, would be sent by eleven o'clock a. m. to-day, and to it being many past tweive moon), and no answer

It is ordered; That an equal number of prisoners

the same period of time. This order will be read to the prisoners set to

work, the first time they are mustered for labor, in order that they may know why it is that they do not receive that kind and courteous treatment they have heretofore from the United States, as prison-Upon any attempt to escape, by any of these pris-

oners so kept at work, they will be instantly shot. By command of Major-General BUTLER: Assistant Adjutant-General,

We do not know the name of the officer who carried the order into execution .- ED.]

A PRISONER'S PLUCK. Sick and Nearly Starved to Beath, but Reselved Never to Give Up.

I belonged to the 146th regiment New York volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864, immediately after that fearful thunder shower, memorable in history. We were immediately marched to Libby prison by a strong guard with fixed bayonets. Upon reaching the prison, we were told we might each write a letter, which would be sent, providing it contained nothing objectionable. Mine did not reach my home until the following October. We remained here but two weeks, when we were told we were to be taken farther south, into more comfortable quarters, where we were to have good barracks to sleep in, plenty to eat, and should be near the water, where we might bathe frequently. At this our spirits rose, for we were simple-minded enough to think nothing could be worse than Libby. This, we learned afterwards, was told us to render it unnecessary to send a large guard with us. We were marched, or rather driven, like so many cattle, into open cattlecars; but there were a few cotton-cars, and I was so extremely lucky as to obtain a spot on the top of one of them, which not only afforded me a fine view of the country, but gave me a chance to breathe the fresh air. Our next stopping place was Danville, where we arrived almost famished for want of drink and food, chusetts, on the right of the road, and the 1st | not having been supplied with either on the

OFF FOR ANDERSONVILLE.

we again boarded the train without the slight- the engagement. I remember that a corporal prisoners, and in Hancock's brigade thirty-one | Wirz came into the stockade and said we should all told, not as many as in some companies in have no rations until we told where the tunwas this division suffered to bear the whole told, and the informant-a boy-they were brunt of the battle, when thousands of our obliged to take from the stockade in order to hearing and almost within range of the enemy's | many, who one day would be apparently well, guns? I hope some comrade will give some | the next would be dead; and invariably there light on this subject, as it always has seemed a would be a scramble for their clothing-some-

In about three months after my incarceration I began to suffer with scurvy, my mouth until I became almost helpless. I was on the I send the above extracts in order to pay a all the morning. point of dying every day during the last two tribute of deserved respect to the memory of a We gave them the very best we had, walking months of my stay there, but I had deter-mined I would never give up. In October fore he had the opportunity to show us what back, suffering great loss. Our little army was word was brought us that we were to be pa- he was as a fighter, but I do not believe there outnumbered, and, while driving the enemy in months' stay in Andersonville and Florence roled, and every day detachments were taken was a man in the 12th corps that did not have front, were flanked and forced to retreat, prisons, and that is why my bones feel so very out. I was taken out at night and sent to Sa- full confidence in the courage and skill of Gen- though a good many of us did not go back vannah. There we stayed two weeks, and eral Mansfield. I never used whisky or tobacco, and survived | fared much better than we did at Andersonthe hardships that thousands of brave comrades | ville, and had it not been for this fact I would could not stand after trading off part of their in all probability have died, as my disease feed of col-meal for a chew of tobacco. My grew rapidly worse. At Savannah we had To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: observation was that habitual drinkers and cornbread, and every morning a load of it would be brought in and a return load of dead men, like so much cord-wood, taken out on the same wagon. But yet the bread tasted good! In the issue of April 24, speaking of the battle We had no blankets and scarcely any clothing, and suffered very much from the cold, but we doctors came to see us, and, while they ex- is on much higher ground than Bayard. pressed sympathy, said they could not help us Bayard places Knapp's battery in position, and any, as they had no medicine. The sickest | the cannonade begins." cuted in the tall of 1864, to wit., placing eighty- were put in a corner near the gate, and told seven rebel prisoners of war including one they were to be removed to the hospital outside, Metirea, a clerk of the rebel War Department, which they were building. The hospital, how-

One morning an officer came into the stock- he did not "place Knapp's battery in position." gap? This order was made by General Bot- ade with a roll of papers, and began to call off ler in retalistion for similar treatment of our | the names of those who were to be paroled. I above matter. Among other things, this retal- was not among the number! Our evident dis- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: fatory measure brought about the recognition tress and piteous wail so wrought upon the

der the Confederates, is ten hours each day; these | and a little weak tea, and this we thought hard Confederate prisoners so kept at work, will be at the time, though we understood the reason made to work, and work faithfully, daily during afterwards. From this steamer we were transafterwards. From this steamer we were transbest medical attendance. As soon as able to leave I was granted a furlough for thirty days. I was never again able to return to my regiment, but was sent to the Chestnut Hill Hospital at Philadelphia, where I remained until the close of the war. G. F. BERTINE, Co. K, 146th New York Vols.

NEW CANAAN, CONN. What Interrupted the Music at Fredericksburg.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I beg to differ with General Howard in his statements in regard to music while troops were crossing pontoon bridges at Fredericksburg. He says the 127th Pennsylvania band took a stand just above the bridge to play, but that one shot from the Johnnies took all the music out of them, and after that the only music they had while crossing was the cannon

and musket firing. At that time I was a member of company F. 2d United States cavalry (old 2d Dragoons), and General Patrick (provost marshal general) posted our regiment just below the end of the bridge, with the band on the right at the end of the bridge, where we stood dismounted for over two hours in range of the enemy's artillery, the band meanwhile playing to cheer the troops while crossing, until some of the boys called on them to play "Bully for You," and said they would give them three cheers if they would play it. But just as they struck up the tune a shell hit the base dram and made splinters of it, and then, striking the ground in front of the horses of the band, which were standing loose, threw dirt in their faces, causing them to run away, the band after them (to catch their horses, of course). The rebs had a good range of the bridge, and planted shells in the water in front of us, and one exploded where two columns of infantry came together just before crossing the bridge, killing and

wounding some of them. General Patrick came up after a while and sent us out of range, and after a while we were moved over into the town. I think ours was Here we remained only a day or two, when the only cavalry regiment in the town during

W. P. BROWN. Co. F, 2d U. S. Cav. How General Mansfield Was Killed.

Seeing reference in THE TRIBUNE lately to

He took command of the 12th corps Septem-

We never saw another like him; venerable, but not old; white haired, yet fresh and vigorous, his face showed that intelligent courage which a solmay be called brute courage.

There was nothing pretentious about him, though

the impression that he was a fine old gentleman, an able soldier, and our father. Again, early in the morning of the 17th September, he says:

We all saw General Mansfield riding about the fear of interference from Fremont. field in his new, untarnished uniform, with his long, silvery hair flowing out behind, and we loved The rebel force in our front showed no colors field we appeared to be firing into Duryea's troops; therefor, he beckoned to us to cease firing, and, as motions meant, and so no attention was paid to him. He now rode down the hill from the 128th Pennsylvania, and, passing quickly through H, A, K, E, I, G, and D, ordering them to cease firing, he halted in front of C. At the earnest remonand pointed out particularly men of them who were then aiming their rifles at us and at him! The general was convinced, and remarked, "Yes; yes, you are right," and was aimost instantly hit. wounded, and could not go over. Thereupon the general dismounted, and a gust of wind blowing open his coat we saw that he was wounded in the eral in an ambulance in the woods in front of which we had deployed, and noticed that General

Knapp's Battery at Cedar Mountain.

"Saving the Nation," but he makes a mistake once in a while, just to show that he is human. | fighting. "It is 11 o'clock when General Jubal Early, der a tree near where I lay, to eat his dinner, commanding the 1st brigade, comes out upon found some wood there, and so the boys who the north slope of the mountain and beholds in an excited tone, said: "General, are we necwere able could build fires. Here, too, the Bayard's cavalry. He brings up four guns. He essarily cut off?" And was answered with,

on a ridge south of Cedar Run by direction of Gen. Crawford, near sunset, August 8, and my H. A. TRIPP,

BLUEHILL, Mr. Co. F, 10th Maine Vols.

The Capture of Plymouth, N. C. of colored troops as legitimate prisoners of war officer that he told his orderly to go to his tent article on "Plymouth Pilgrims," published in To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will Comrade Black, who contributed the and ascertain if some papers had not been left | your issue of May 1, permit me to make some behind. He soon returned with one, which, corrections? I think he is mistaken in giving thank Heaven, contained my name. We were | the 96th New York and 15th Connecticut any taken to the shed outside. Here quite a num- place in the battle of Plymouth, N. C., which ber of doctors came daily to see us. They commenced on Sunday, April 16, and which called to the other four to come and look at | the 12th New York cavalry, two companies of "this - Yank." I was, indeed, a pitiful the 2d Massachusetts heavy artillery, and some by the Confederates on the lines near Chapin's, sight-swollen, disfigured, and suffering in- North Carolina "Buffaloes," Comrade Black tensely. Imagine my feelings when, with an | makes no mention whatever of the Massachuair of perfect indifference, they said, "Oh! he setts artillery, who served the heavy guns with will kick out before morning." I told them I | credit, it being the first time that many of them would not die, and die I did not. After a few had been under fire. All of the troops engaged days an ambulance came, and we were again in this fight did their duty nobly and well, sent to Savannah, and on November 19th taken | while too much credit cannot be given to the on board a rebel boat. Reaching the mouth of | brave Wessels, who would not surrender, but the river, we saw the steamer City of New was completely overwhelmed by a vastly sn-York, flying the stars and suspes! Oh! what perior force. And in his resolve he was firmly a glorious sight! We could not say a word-we | backed up by Lieutenant-Colonel Beach, of the just cried like so many babies. The rebels began teazing us, by saying the sickest must of company G, 2d Massachusetis heavy artil-

property, this will aludiys remain a black sgot on his record. 301 While under the care of the troops who capferred to the Vanderbilt. We remained at tured us I think we could not complain of bad auchor two weeks, and then sailed for Annapo- treatment. They were old campaigners, and sevlis, and were there kindly cared for by the | eral of them knew howait was themselves. But ladies of the Sanitary Commission, and had the as soon as we were handed over to the Georgia militia, then our sufferings and tortures commenced-and such sufferings! The hot, scalding tears come to my eyes as I think of the terrible sufferings of the thousands of brave fellows who freely gave up their lives for their out a bare pittance while those who were and are responsible for Andersonville and other slaughter pens of the South are living and holding positions of trust and honor under the Government they sought to destroy. do of. VAN VLEIT,

Co. G. 2d Mass. Heavy Art. STAMFORD, CONN.

Fremont's Campaign Against Jackson.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have for years been an interested reader of your excellent paper, and especially the personal reminiscences of General Howard, I Nation," and, like Thomas Stevenson in your issue of May 1, am not satisfied with "Carleton's" history of the campaigns of Banks and Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley. Mr. Stephenson is correct in what he says of this matter, but I beg leave for a little space for the purpose of posting your boys and girls upon what I believe to be a true history of this cam- N. Y. paign. Sometime in March the "Independent Mountain Brigade" of General Millroy-the "Gray Eagle," as the boys were pleased to call him-broke camp at Beverly and Huttonsville and launched boldly forth into the enemy's country. The portion of this brigade of which your servant was a member, under the command of Major Webster, of the 25th Ohio. passed over the mountains by the way of the Dry Fork of Cheat River, thence striking the Seneca Branch, followed it to the South Fork of the Potomac, near Circleville-the home of effectual scout through the mountains after him and his band, in company with the Pendleton county "Snake Hunters," entered Monterey, on the Parkersburg and Staunton turnpike. By the way, does any of your readers recollect the tall mountaineer that was the size of a half dollar-a circle with two pieces of bunking with us in a vacant house at Circle- artillery across the center-made of solid gold, ville when the pickets were fired upon, and how he sprang to his feet and hallooed at the top of his voice, "two shoots, fall in!" Prancing over us as he did as we lay on the floor, lucky was the man that did not get a rap on the head with his long 9-foot deer rifle when joined by Milroy, and soon after advanced to McDowell on the Bull Pasture River. Here, on the 9th of April, 1862, is where Stonewall Jackson struck the two brigades of Milroy and Schenck. In the whole history of our old brigade no harder fighting or more brilliant charge was ever made by it than on that day as it drove the Confederates from the crest of Buil Pasture Mountain. I feel confident that the 12th Georgia and 8th Virginia remember well the difference they found that day berifles and round ball and three buckshot of the of Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Savannah, Mission faced before. The forces of Milroy fell back to Franklin, on the South Potomac, where for days we held Jackson at bay. Then Jackson retired to Staunton and fell upon Banks in command of our forces, a vigorous forced march was made back to Moorfield, thence across the | E, 24th regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, who mountains via Romney to Winchester. Here Fremont succeeded in throwing his forces between Jackson and Banks, and then the chase began up the valley, Jackson working beautidier admires, rather than that which by distinction | fully in the lead and every day under fire from our guns. Strasburg, Cedar Creek, Mount Jackson and Cross Keys all were marked by of the girl soldier of the 2d Michigan infantry. the prowess of Fremont's men, and the only when he visited us. Our first sight of him gave us thing that kept this from being one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war was the fatal order to save the Port Republic bridge. thus allowing Jackson to cross, burn the bridge behind him and fall upon Shields without the

> M. F. DANFORD. DENVER, Mo. Co. H, 25th O. V. L.

driven back towards the Kanawha, and but for the failure to burn the bridge at Port Republic, be supposed to have retreated. To General Mans- after the battle of Cross Keys, June 8. That day, Tyler's brigade, Shields' command, was this was the very last thing we proposed to do, the few who saw him did not understand what his ported that Colonel Carroll, commanding a brigade, was ordered to burn the bridge; at strances of Captain Jordan and Sergeant Burnham, General Jackson had crossed the river but a few minutes before Carroll's forces came in. On account of this failure (it was said Carroll burn, the bridge) we were compelled to fall He turned and attempted to put his horse over the back, though the rebels went back on a full rails, but the animal had also been severely run towards the bridge. The wagon train was sent far to the rear, and we were made to feel that we were not in the safest place possible. body. Sergeant Joe Merrill, Storer Knight, and I Jackson burned the bridge June 9, and persons took the general to the rear, assisted for a while by a negro cook of Hooker's corps. We put the genthat a number of his men perished in the flames. Our pickets were driven in while we were tryswelling, and my teeth dropping out. The Gordon was just at that moment posting the 107th ing to get some breakfast, which act made affection soon extended over my whole body New York in their front edge. many of the boys mad, and they fought mad nowhere else.

with the general. The enemy's list of killed was heavy, and those of us who were left among them were complimented by hearing it frequently said that they had never met Shield's men knew nothing but marching and

Even when the day was lost the rebels did when an officer rode up in a great hurry, and, "No; not as long as Brown's Gap is open."

ask whether we had had our dinner, but hur- | geon resides, 2. We do not know that any discrimi-Knapp's Pennsylvania battery took position | ried through as though anxious to get away. Fremont's artillery shelled the field about sundown, from the opposite side of the river. captured by our troops about October 8, 1864.) ever, proved to be merely a long shed, though it regiment, 10th Maine, of Crawford's (1st) bri- Surgeons were brought over from his command forming the duties. to work, ten hours per day, on Dutch Gap, and also causing them to be quartered in tents on the most exposed to all kinds of the most exposed point near the gap, where the most exposed batteries had been in the habit of the rebel batteries had been in the habit of confederate courtest.

Confederate courtest courtest.

Confederate courtest courtest.

Confederate courtest armies. The surgeons here carried on the formation. The records of nospitals are the armies. work of amputating limbs. They seemed de- as well as any officer of the War Department, is termined to make as many unfit for service as | prohibited from giving any information that can be they possibly could.

GEO. C. CLOUDS. Company K, 5th O. V. L.

I agree with Comrade Stevenson in his statement as to the account of Jackson not driving General Fremont out of the Shenandoah Valley. My regiment was with Fremont, and Hugh Miller. This is a mistake. His name was General Fremont out of the Shenandoah Valalways seemed in high gles. They wore high top boots, and every step would hop up, saying, troops (Union) engaged in that fight were the lifth Connecticut, 85th New York, 101st and taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and Lieutone was captured, savance in taken prisoner with several others, and always seemed in high glee. They wore high terminated on Thursday, April 20, 1864. The kept Jackson moving toward Port Republic. out of the war he was an employee of Hughes tenant Haines, who was killed. We drove afterwards a traiter to his country." Jackson to the bridge, and if the bridge had been burned, Jackson could never have got entitled to a pension for any disability which is a seaway, for he was caged there. Comrade Ste- quenee or a result of a disability contracted in the venson will recollect that we fell back two service and in line of duty, and a pensioner is likedays after to Fort Jackson, but we were never driven out of the valley by Stonewell Honor driven out of the valley by Stonewall. Honor to whom honor is due.

W. C. HENDRICKSON, Company G, 1st N. J. Cavalry. LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, havgo back to Savannah, and I knew I was one of lery, and other officers whose names I have remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of disable him for manual labor; but in all such cases serves, by nod onder whose charge this outrage is at Dutch Gap and elsewhere gloring the trenches, as the sickest, but I never would have gone back at Dutch Gap and elsewhere gloring the trenches, as the sickest, but I never would have gone back forgotten.

Temedy for the speedy and permanent care of the virginia Resolution, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all the sickest, but I never would have gone back forgotten.

It was always a mystery to me, as well as to all Threat and Lung Affections, also a positive does not naturally follow. In our reply to J. B. W., and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all other the sickest, but I never would have gone back to cavannan, and I knew I was one of the virginia Resolution.

It was always a mystery to me, as well as to does not naturally follow. In our reply to J. B. W., and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all other the sickest, but I never would have gone back to cavannan, and I knew I was one of the virginia Resolution.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and the sickest, but I never would have gone back forgotten.

It was always a mystery to me, as well as to does not naturally follow. In our reply to J. B. W., and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all one of question, between the at Dutch Cop and elsewhereding the trenches, as may be realled neem best in regulation for this may be realled neem best in regulation for this may be realled neem best in regulation for the soldiers of the United States angle of forty-five degrees. I had not walked a step for over a month, but with a super
the control of the trenches, as may be realled not a step for over a month, but with a super
the control of the trenches, as may be realled not a step for over a month, but with a super
the control of the trenches, as may be realled not a step for over a month, but with a super
the control of the trenches, as more a plank was let down, which, as our control of the trenches, as and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all boat was so much higher, was almost at an attempt, at least, to prevent the ram (Alberman (Al human effort I rose on my feet and walked up that plank, grasped the railing of our vessel, a Union gun within a thousand miles. Per- and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will A. C. E., N. H.—In regard to the Robinson bill, or that the rations served to the soldiers of the United and then lost consciousness. When I came to my third of a pound of bacon daily, it is ordered that senses again I thought surely I had got into could tell, if he chose. Another thing I can recipe in German, French, or English, with full gress, it is quite probable that such as come up for directions for preparing and using. Sent by

THE QUESTION SQUAD.

Glance at the Contents of The Tribune's Mail Bags. James A. Spellman, St. Joseph, Mo., calls attention to the fact that Colonel Palfrey makes no mention, in his book on Antietam, of the 5th Ohio infantry, and suggests that some comrade write up an account of its exploits there. Mr. Spellman had two brothers in company E. Comrade D. L. Green, company F, 44th Missouri

nfantry, Midway, Kan., would like to hear from the comrades who escaped from the rebel guards country, and of the men who to-day are eking at Lake City, Fla., in the spring of '65, and were afterwards recuptured. Comrade W. J. Campbell, late of company C, 8th

Missouri infantry, Minooka, Ill., thinks a soldier by the name of Chamberlain, a member of the 54th Onio, was one of the victims of Wade Hampton's Death to Foragers" order.

Comrade John W. Sheaffer, company D, 75th Illinois infantry, Sterling, Ill., wants to hear from the dismounted cavalryman who jumped out of a thicket into the midst of the company in question, when it was on its way from Stevens' Gap to Chickamauga, and was so much surprised at finding himself among friends that he called out: "Bully for Cox!"

Comrade William Rogers, Reading, Mich., wants the address of the family or some of the relatives have also been a careful reader of "Saving the of Charles Lane, who came to that place some years ago and was killed while in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, at Jackson, Mich., by a locomotive, and was buried at Reading. Efforts are being made to secure headstones for unmarked soldiers' graves, and the soldiers of that place are desirous of finding out the command to which Charles Lane belonged, so as to be able to secure a stone for him. Charles Lane said he had a mother living in Buffalo, N. Y., or Rochester,

Comrade Henry S. Brown, Hartford, Conn. wishes to know if any of the readers of THE TRIB-UNE can inform him what regiment Lieutenant P. Ludlow Hyde, who was killed at Arkansas Post,

was connected with. Comrade Charles McDavitt, North Greene, Ma., wishes to obtain a copy of David Barker's "Empty Sleeve," and would be glad to hear from some

comrade who could supply him with one. Comrade A. Roberts, Rising City, Neb., has in his possession a memorandum book, found in the Rising City Hotel, with notes in it of several battles and different movements of the army from Guerrilla Chief John Harper-and after an in- Chattanooga to Atlanta, belonging to Lieutenant J. M. Myers, of St. Louis, Mo., which he will gladly restore to owner.

> Comrade J. L. Randle, company E, 2d East Tennessee infantry volunteers, London, Tenn., writes us as follows: "I saw a badge or pin the other day that a little boy found near London, Tenn., about with this engraving and name on the under side:
> 'Avery L. Winston, Washington Artillery, Sept.
> 15, 1861.'"

Comrade Elmore Palmer, M. D., Boulder, Colo. would like some officer or soldier of the 29th Michigan volunteer infantry to write a short account of the exploits of said regiment on the night in Dehe attempted to rise. At Monterey we were cember that it went out of Murfreesboro', Tenn., with a lot of flat cars after wood.

Comrade A. W. Watson, Red Oak, Iowa, says; "Where are the boys of the V. R. C., and especially of the 19th regiment, of which I was a member? I have not seen anything from them.'

Comrade W. F. Montgomery, company D, 103d Illinois, writes us as follows: "My eyes fell on a few lines from Comrade G. S. Smiley, of the 6th Iowa, and, in your issue of May I, one from Com-rade James M. Morris, of the 46th Ohio, and now let an old comrade from the 163d Illineis add a few sticks to the fire. Well do I remember when the 46th and 6th Iowa, 97th Indiana, 40th and 103d Illi-L. Comrades of the 2d brigade, 1st division, 15th | jection of such claim does not deprive the claimant army corps, let us all be ready to fall in when the of his right to back pension, in case it is reopened Great Commander sounds the last assembly."

Miss Bettie M. Harper, corner of West Gay and Hines streets, Nashville, Tenn., has in her possession the commission of Thomas S. Bates, company was appointed sergeant in that command at Newberne, N. C., on the 19th of March, 1861. Miss Harper says if Sergeaut Bates be living she will gladly restore it to him, or to any of his relations or friends, if dead,

Comrade Charles Pinkherst, Monmouth, Illinois, Mrs. Elizabeth Cope, Pine Hill, Pa., would like

to hear from some member of company B, 14th Michigan volunteers, in regard to her son, Jacob Cope, who died at Fayettville, N. C., about 1865. Comrade George A. Swepenisee, Newfoundland, Pa., writes us as follows: "I have in my possession a medal, which my wife's brother found on one of the battlefields of Virginia, on which appears the following: 'Captain James Noble, company A, 11th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers.' We would be pleased to restore it to said soldier if alive, or to any of his relatives."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting Subjects.

[To Correspondents.-Write questions on a sepgrate sheet of paper, give full name and addre on the extreme right, had taken possession of a realize the situation. Our rations were a pint where the left of General Duryea's brigade might true that Jackson slipped away from Fremont tion will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquiries.] T. J. B., Mint Hill, Mo .- To entitle a father to

pension it must be shown that the parent was unable to support himself by manual labor and least, his command had a brisk skirmish at was dependent upon the soldier for support at the have finished his work. Rebels told us that parent is not in possession of a sufficient income or his maintainance-in fact, that the pension is necessary to his support, and without which he would be deprived of some necessities of life. In the case you cite the father is entitled to pension if was after a star, and tried to hold, instead of it can be shown that at date of the soldier's death the father was unable to support himself by manual labor, and is otherwise entitled as above stated.

J. H. B., Manchester, N. H., asks whether an officer or soldier in the Regular army has the right to vote for President, &c. Answer. Yes, if the party has a legal residence acquired prior to his entry into the army. The soldier does not establish a at one place for several years; and if he was a legal resident of any town at the date he went into the army he does not forfeit such residence by his army service, and he is entitled to vote there, but

J. B. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.-We are not prepared, at present, to print an edition of THE TRIBUNE in the German language. If our subscriptions in the future will roll up as rapidly as they have in the past we may consider the proposition favorably.

J. S. S., Freeport, Ill.-Applications for agencies for Hon, James G, Blaine's new book should be made to the publishers, The Henry Bill Publishing Company, Norwich, Conn.

J. H. S., Osage, Iowa,-The rejection of the case mentioned must stand. The soldier, it appears, had permission to go to the post-office to mail some letany Yankees before who would fight; they could ters of his own and of other members of the company. "Carleton" is remarkably accurate in his not help being spiteful on being told that Had he been directly ordered to perform this duty he would have been in line of duly and entitled to pension, if he could demonstrate that the accident whereby he lost his arm was not the result of his From here we were taken to Millen stockade. of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, he says: not seem to rest easy. A general stopped unnot entitled under the law to a pension for any disability incurred while so absent. The rejection was made on legal grounds.

> A Subscriber, Emporia, Kan.-1. Examing surgeons are appointed by the Commissioner of Pen-sions upon the recommendation, usually, of the He did not appear sociable, and did not even | member of Congress of the district where the surnation is made against ex-army surgeons. They are usually given the preference, when otherwise competent, for appointment as examining sur-geons for pensions, and there are many such per-

> > used in or as a basis for any claim against the Government. Such information as you mention will be furnished the Commissioner of Pensions upon his request therefor, but it will not be communicated to you, nor to any person for you.

Comrade John C. Martin, Quincy, Pa., writes:
"In your issue of May 15th 'Carleton' says that
the traitor captured by the escaping Union cavalry

Inquirer, West Washington, Me.-A claimant is pensioned. Thus, a soldier may have contracted rheumatism in the service and proves it, and subsequent to his service heart disease may have resuited therefrom. He is entitled to pension for either or both diseases as they exist in a pension able degree. And the same is true of diseases following chronic diarrhoss, malarial poisoning, &c. &c. Or a soldier may have been wounded or injured in

the same ration precisely be served to these Confederate prisoners so kept at work, daily, and no
other or different.
It being further testified to, that the time of labor of the soldiers of the soldiers

then be happy to answer any questions relative thereto from our army of correspondents. Your views in regard to the voice of the soldier being heard once more in politics are sound. Step to the

front, boys! T. B., Gardner, Mass .- You are probably in error in stating that the bounty you received was State bounty and not Government bounty; because, if your record was clear, there appears to be no reason why you should not have received the Govtrament bounty the same as other soldiers did. You have probably forgotten the facts, however. If you are positive that you received no Government county, you can apply for it now, and if the records bear out your statements, you are entitled

M. W., Woody, Kan,-The Mexican war pension bill which passed the House was omended by the Senate and went back to the House, where it awaits action upon the Senate amendments. Whenever any of these bills pass you will be informed of the fact in our columns

J. B. T., Adrian, Mo .- You are not entitled to the three months' pay proper, because you were not in service as a commissioned officer March 3, 1865, and thenceforward to April 10, 1865. According to your statement, you were mustered in as an officer March 4, 1863, one day too late to entitle you to the benefits of the law.

C. M. C., Wahoo, Neb -At the close of the war many regiments then in the South, especially in Texas, contained officers and men who wished to remain South for various reasons. Such could elect whether to be mustered out there or be transported to the several rendezvous and sent home, Many upon their application were mustered out with a view of remaining in the South. Such had no clain against the Government for commutation of travel pay and allowances. Paymasters in many instances paid these men such commutation of travel fare and allowances, and this was without sanction of law. The amount so paid is held to have been improperly paid, and in every case where said parties make application for balances constitutes a proper stoppage as an off-set against an overpayment made them. You are not justified in "fighting" the stoppage made against you, because the law is on the side of the Government. We have not a copy of the order referred to, but the above is the gist of the matter. Your second letter reached us after the above was in type.

N. W., Bible Grove, IU .- 1. There are about 2,000 examining surgeons and about 250 boards of ex-amining surgeons. Each surgeon gets \$2 for each claimant whom he examines, without regard to whether the claim is allowed or rejected. It thus costs the Government \$6 each time a claimant goes before a board. The fee of \$2 is all the salary paid to examining surgeons. 2 There are about 250 special examiners in the field. Each draws his salary as a clerk in the Pension Office and in addition thereto \$3 per day for subsistence; besides, the Government pays his transportation. He gets the same salary whether the chaims are admitted or rejected. 3. We cannot at present state how much it costs to allow or reject a claim. 4. Yes, usually, See reply to I. F. B., in our last issue. 5. The Department does not appoint attorneys. There is no penalty provided in the case you mention. It is not necessary that the attorney shall be a graduate of law.

P. M. H., Middletonen, O., asks: 1. Is there a pension agency in the South; if so, in what State and place? 2. If a pensioner went South to live, would he have to have his name transferred to the Southern agency; if so, who would he write to to have the transfer made? Anner. 1 Yes, Knoxville, Tenn. 2. It is not compulsory, but, as a matter of convenience, it is desimble. Apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a transfer.

J. L. U., Soda Springs, Idaha.—1. If claim is rejected by Pension Office, the member of Congress from the district where the applicant resides should introduce a bill. This bill will be referred to a committee, reported back and acted upon if it is pushed. 2 See reply to A. C. E., above. The bill has been printed in full in our columns. See also report of committee on the Robinson bill in our

W. R. G., Seneca, Mo .- Any claim for invalid pension filed prior to July 1. draw back pension to date of discharge. The reand allowed at some future time.

J. D., Strong, Kan., asks: 1. When a request in made by the Pension Office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., for additional report as to hospital treatment, how long should it be before the said additional report be received, and how long when the call is made special? 2. How does it come that Indiana soldiers can prove their claims so much easier than others? 3. How does it come that the Indiana pensioners get much larger pensions than soldiers from any other State. Answer. 1. In ordinary cases, from several weeks to several months. If case is special the report will be furnished very soon. 2 and 3. We do not know, nor do we believe that such are the facts.

S. A. S., La Clede, Mo .- We have no means of ascertaining whether the special examiner is through with your claim. Probably not, else you would have heard from it. You might write to the Commissioner of Pensions and call up your claim, stating all the facts. A. A. S., Mapleton, Minn,-1. If the examing sur-

geons report unfavorably, claimant is usually granted a second examination by another surgeon or a board. 2. If claim is rejected, claimant or his attorney is immediately notified of the fact and reasons therefor. 3. Claims granted under the late arrears act, if allowed since January 25, 1879, are classed as "original" in our weakly report of cer-tificates issued. For an explanation of "arrears" certificate, see reply to "Reader," April 10, 1884.

F. M. M., Pittston, Pa., asks: 1. What relation was Mary Queen of Scotts to the queen (Elizabeth) that caused her to be beheaded? 2. How old must a girl be before she becomes of age? Answer. 1. They were sisters. 2. A girl is of legal age at twenty-one. She is then a woman possessed of full power to dis-pose of herself or her property and to enjoy ali givil rights belonging to her sex and condition Prior to the age of twenty-one she is a minor and cannot execute a valid will nor a valid deed. This is the law of the United States, Great Britain, and at that place, though he was there in time to date of his death. It must also be shown that the most European countries, but in ancient Rome

minority continued till the age of twenty-five. STILL THEY COME.

The Latest Reports From The Tribune's Recruiting You will please find \$10 inclosed for ten new sub scriptions to the best paper published—The Tris-une. Send me special Thibune Waterbury.—H. S. Shahan, Green Forest, Ark.

Please find P. O. order inclosed for \$12 for twelve new subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE. I am nine years of age and my papa was a soldier.—C. H. Williams. Lorsin, Ohio, Inclosed please find \$29 for twenty-nine new sub-

Quincy, Ill. Having one hour's leisure yesterday I improved by obtaining eleven new subscriptions to THE THIBUNE, for which please find inclosed \$11. I propose to fire again as soon as I can obtain a little

leisure, and harder next time.—George N. Shaw, Point Fermin Light Station, San Pedro, Cal. Inclosed please find \$2 for one renewal and one new subscription to your valuable paper. I do not see how any soldier can get along without it. I cannot, and just as long as I can raise a dollar you

a reader of your sheet until my final muster-out.-Thomas Flinn, Franklin, Ind. Inclosed you will please find \$6 for six new subscription to your true soldier's friend. I am so well pleased with THE TRIBUNE that I think it the duty of every loyal soldier to take it.-Granville C.

Herewith please find \$10 for ten new subscriptions to your most excellent paper. I would not be without THE TRIBUNE and all comrades who are taking it indorse my sentiments—upon any account.—W. R. Housholder, commander, Sedgwick Post, No. 42, Lebanon, Pa.

Please find money inclosed for a new subscrip-

sent you, and all unite in saying that yours is the best paper published in behalf of the boys.—E. A. Chaffee, Brushton, N. Y. Please find inclosed the money to renew my subscription to your valued paper. THE TRIBUSE is full of good, hard sense and interesting reading—matters worthy of any man's, woman's, or child's

attention,-good for lawyers, doctors, ministers, or I inclose \$5 for five new subscriptions to your excellent paper. I prize THE TRIBUNE above all other papers; it is just the paper our soldiers need. We glory in your courage.—James B. Erskine, Sprague's Mills, Maine.

I feel a great interest in THE TRIBUNE. It brings back to my mind with great vividness the days of the war. General Howard's articles are excellent; he gives a true and beautiful description of the battles, and brings back to memory a good many forgotten things. Please find the money inclosed to pay for my paper.—Geo. W. Pitt, lieutenans, 85th N. Y. Vet. Vols., London, Canada.

TRIBUNE PREMIUMS; And What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of Them.

The Waterbury watch which you sent me is an excellent timekeeper, and I am well pleased with it.-W. C. Wadlow, M. D., Cave Spring, Mo. I write to tell you that my watch arrived in good order. It keeps good time, and I like it ever so much. I am seven years old. My papa was a sergeant in company C, 2d West Virginia cavalry.-M. C. Barnes, 46 Scott street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Waterbury came duly to hand in good shape. It is a perfect timer and beautiful in design. Accept thanks.—J. V. Cahill, Hart, Mich. The Waterbury watch I had from you is a gem of beauty and does its work completely,—W. T. Greer, Wilber, Neb.

I am just in receipt of my premium book, "Capt-turing a Locomotive." It is very interesting and recalls the old times of nineteen years ago and the many hardships and hair-breadth escapes of my poor comrades.—George J. Reeves, Fresno City,

The Waterbury watch you sent me was received.

I am much pleased with it, for it is a good time-keeper and a beauty, -C. C. Elerce, Eldena, Ill.

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THE SCHENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom THE SCHENCE. may put me down for THE TRIBUNE. I want to be

or Live will not be useful, whether youth, parent guard-ian, instructor or dergyman. - Argonaud. Address the Penhody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Builingh Street, Baston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that HEAL have buffled the skill of all other physicians a HEAL specialty. Such treated successfully without THYSELF an instance of failure.



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